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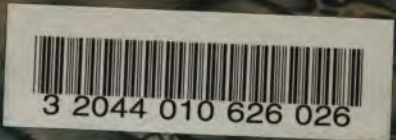
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Dawley's Dedication Ceremonies at  
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General Butterfield's  
Address  
on  
General Hooker  
and his Command  
at  
Lookout Mountain and Chattanooga.

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Delivered by invitation at the Public Ceremonies  
at the Dedication of the National Park, Chattanooga, September 18, 1895.









**Major-General Joseph Hooker.**

# Major-General Joseph Hooker

and the

Troops from the Army of the Potomac

at

WAUHATCHIE, LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN AND CHATTANOOGA,

together with

General Hooker's Military Record

From the files of the War Department, Adjutant General's  
Office, U. S. A.

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ADDRESS

by

Major-General Daniel Butterfield

at the

Battlefield Dedication Ceremonies at Chattanooga,

September 18, 1895,

by invitation of the National Commission.

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JAN. 14, 1927

This address has been printed by request of many officers and soldiers, veterans who served under General Hooker's command.

A copy will be sent to any veteran who served under General Hooker, upon receipt of postage stamps and directions, by addressing Col. E. B. HILL, Secretary, care of Maj.-Gen. Butterfield, Cold Spring, Putnam Co., N. Y. Cold Spring, N. Y., 1896.

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23 Fifth Avenue.

Dear General Butterfield:

I do hope you will print your admirable address on Hooker. It should be in the hands of the veterans who served under him. Why don't you embody in it his plan of the Gettysburg campaign? Yours,

SICKLES.

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Hastings, Minn., September 30, 1895.

My Dear General Butterfield:

Since my return from the National Celebration and Dedication ceremonies at Chattanooga, Chicamauga, etc., I have been asked many questions by veterans of what occurred, and especially of the 20th Corps and Hooker. I find your address has not generally been copied in full by the western papers, only extracts and allusions. The general love for Hooker among the veterans of both armies east and west crops out very strongly in the veterans' talk, and there is great anxiety to get copies of your speech. Pray send me some correct copies. I would be very grateful to you, as would thousands of the gallant Hooker's veterans, if you would publish your speech in pamphlet form and add to it Hooker's military record from the War Department. It will be prized and treasured, especially if you will add a good likeness of General Hooker. The old Army of the Potomac, and especially 3d and 5th Corps men in the west, are not entirely familiar with Hooker's work in the southwest.

Very truly yours,

WM. G. LE DUC,

Chief Quartermaster with 11th and 12th Corps expedition, and with 20th Corps under General Hooker.

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The Florence, New York, November 20, 1895.

My Dear General:

You owe it to Hooker and to yourself to print and distribute among the 3d and 20th Corps veterans your address on his work at Lookout and Chattanooga, which you gave at the ceremonies in Chattanooga on the occasion of the public dedication. Of course it will be printed by Congress, as it was an official matter and you spoke by invitation of the committee having charge of the ceremonies under the Secretary of War, but many of the veterans will never see or read it. It will help the movement to build the equestrian statue contemplated in Boston, and it may pave the way for us to put the General's inspiring martial figure on Lookout Mountain. Do it by all means, and command me for any service to aid. Yours,

H. E. TREMAINE.

To Major-General Daniel Butterfield, Cragside, Cold Spring, N. Y.

(Gen. Tremaine was Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Sickles in Army of Potomac and Volunteer Aid to Gen. Butterfield at battle of Resaca.)

ADDRESS OF MAJOR-GENERAL DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, AT  
THE REUNION AT CHATTANOOGA, WEDNESDAY  
EVENING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1895.

(General Butterfield was invited by the committee having charge of the arrangements for the Chickamauga and Chattanooga celebration to speak upon the subject of General Hooker and the troops from the Army of the Potomac brought with him to Chattanooga in 1863, with the request that as there were many speakers, to limit his remarks to 10 or 15 minutes of time.)

To speak of General Hooker and his forces brought from the Army of the Potomac here, with a view of doing justice to the work and the merits of both, in the great struggle which brought all the armies here represented into existence, would demand time beyond the limits to spare on an occasion like this.

I must not exceed the limits of proper thanks for your kindly and fraternal remembrance in a brief resume of the service of the detachment sent out to reinforce the Army of the Cumberland in its hour of great trial, and a few words of its Commander, that splendid soldier, General Joseph Hooker.

The lack of organized and serviceable information on the part of our Government and Commanders in the East, with the skill and ability of our opponents, permitted Longstreet's corps to be detached from the Army of Northern Virginia under Lee, in the presence of the Army of the Potomac under Meade, and fall upon the Army of the Cumberland with superior forces, while its

Commander, General Rosecrans, had been assured that no troops had been so detached.\*

Their arrival surprised Rosecrans at Chickamauga and produced a result calling for immediate reinforcement.

That reinforcement, sent when the gallant Army of the Cumberland was on the verge of starvation, accomplished its immediate purpose in opening up the line of communication with Chattanooga that Rosecrans' most brilliant strategy had conquered, and made possible a new and future base of operations, which, but for the timely arrival of Hooker with our Potomac troops, might possibly have been lost through the strength of the reinforced enemy.

That detachment under General Hooker, subsequently became part of the Army of the Cumberland until separated and merged into the Army of Georgia under General Sherman for the great pictorial March to the Sea, while its gallant and best beloved Commander, the grand soldier, whom every true patriot and soldier that served under him placed at the highest pinnacle for ability and true greatness, George H. Thomas, was left to guard and defend the lines and territory which the Army of the Cumberland had conquered.

This brief outline covers the events which brought together two corps of the Army of the Potomac with the Army of the Cumberland, and made them part of that Army. This service caused your special recognition today, and through its results, a knowledge on the part of all who participated, of the character and training of both armies.

There is no similar instance to my knowledge where a body of troops, equal to a small army, moved to and in-

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\* See correspondence with General Sharpe in addenda.

incorporated with another and a larger army under a new commander, ever so quickly, so thoroughly, and so absolutely, became inspired with enthusiastic admiration, enthusiasm, confidence and respect for that new commander, as did our detachment of the Army of the Potomac; from its Chief, the gallant Hooker, down to the humblest private, all, feel towards that grand man, magnificent soldier, and great patriot, George H. Thomas.

Would that every citizen and inhabitant of the United States could understand and know, as we do, his merits, his services and his ability. He had no superior and few equals.

Our love for and confidence in him cemented the bond of union between our portion of the Army of the Potomac and the Army of the Cumberland, which has never been, and never will be broken as long as there are survivors.

Of the incidents of our service here before as Potomac Corps, we were subdivided and merged into the Army of the Cumberland and elsewhere, it is not vainglorious or immodest to speak of the splendid fighting of General Greene's New York Brigade at Wauhatchie, General Orland Smith's Brigade at the Hill we now call Smith's Hill in the Wauhatchie Valley, and the fighting of the other troops of our command, when Longstreet made his night attack to defeat our purpose and duty.

Hemmed in as you were in Chattanooga, our night fight in darkness only lightened by the flash of musketry gleaming on charging bayonets, you did not then so clearly understand and know what good work it was.

We were proud of it, we have been ever since, we are now, and we have a right to be. We were the more gratified and proud of it when we came to know and be of the Army of the Cumberland.

The arrival of the Army of the Tennessee here made it evident that reorganization would not further keep us in one body to particularly emphasize our Army of the Potomac training in the new field of duty. One corps entire was transferred, broken up and merged with troops under Generals Sherman and Grant. General Hooker was left with a portion of one division, and but for the breaking of the pontoon bridge from the Wauhatchie Valley across the Tennessee, having prevented Cruft's division of the Cumberland and Osterhaus's division of the Army of the Tennessee getting into Chattanooga for the planned and prepared assault of the Confederate line on Missionary Ridge you *may* never have known and seen, as you did, the brilliant and soldierly qualities of General Hooker, and the remainder of his detachment as exhibited in the assault thus caused.

The ability displayed in crossing Lookout Creek, surprising and capturing the enemy's pickets, forming the line up the side of the mountain, turning the enemies' flank, and moving down and around the face of Lookout, covering the crossing of Osterhaus's division of the Army of the Tennessee, and Cruft's division of the Army of the Cumberland, while sweeping the enemy out of their rifle pits, was a masterly and a great movement in the art of war. The union in a grand line of a division from each army, advancing to capture the mountain, around the front and over the nose of Lookout, amidst alternate fog, clouds and sunshine, the plainly defined and progressive line of battle of these combined forces, each and all pressing forward under physical difficulties of the worst character, with flags and leaders in advance, was an inspiring and brilliant spectacle, that none who witnessed it will ever forget.

It was an object lesson of mountain climbing in the face of the enemy to the troops in Chattanooga, of whose

repetition of it the next day at Mission Ridge, we were equally proud with our comrades from the other armies.

Those who saw or participated in these events will never forget, or cease to be proud of them.

No spectacle in our war ever surpassed the climbing and capture of Lookout. It was equalled by the storming of Chapultepec and the glorious assault of the Army of the Cumberland up and over Mission Ridge. But for the delay caused by the failure of pontoons reaching us to cross Chattanooga Creek in time, the combined divisions of the three armies under Hooker would have first found the enemy's flank, and moved to sweep the Ridge and clear the way for the Army of the Cumberland. As it was, we arrived on the enemy's left simultaneously with the right of the Army of the Cumberland.

That scene can never be forgotten. The declining sun shone brightly yet on the bayonets of the Army of the Cumberland and those of Hooker's command as we advanced and met on the summit. Osterhaus on the eastern slope of the Ridge, Cruft's on the centre and Geary on the western slope all advancing, while the troops of Sherman and Thomas climbed the Ridge in front under the enemy's fire. The climax, the possession of Mission Ridge, the capture of much war material, and a great and glorious victory over brave and gallant opponents, I can find no language to fitly describe.

The report of it by an eye witness, General Meigs, Chief Quartermaster, an able soldier and engineer, made to the Secretary of War at the time—when you read it will recall your enthusiasm and pride. The language fitting and appropriate I could not attempt to alter or improve.

General Hooker's execution in this campaign of the duty entrusted to him to make a demonstration on Lookout the first day and move on the enemy's flank



the next, introduced him more thoroughly as a soldier and captain to your army here.

General Thomas spoke of our operations in his General Order of November 7, 1863, as "of so brilliant a character as to deserve special notice."

We all know General Thomas always meant exactly what he said.

Such action and skill brought out admiration for Hooker's thorough knowledge of his profession and his duties.

His magnificent physique and genial bearing with his magnetic influence over his command soon became apparent. It contradicted the effect of reckless statements of his personal habits and character. From a long service with him and every opportunity to judge and know by personal observation, I denounce these statements as false. The time has come when his old comrades and those who knew him best should set this slander finally at rest. Fearless in the expressions of his opinions and his criticisms, he gave offence often without intending offence, but claiming, when remonstrated with concerning it, that the expression of a truthful opinion was the duty of a patriot and the privilege of a gentleman. We can overlook these expressions from their sincerity and lack of malignity, and the bitter hostility they brought him.

Outspoken and fearless in speech—in conduct vigilant—wonderfully skillful in strategy, his troops soon learned that no soldier's life would be uselessly imperilled through his orders, and that no personal peril must forbid or endanger the accomplishment of a necessary military purpose, or the winning of a battle.

In the recent celebration of his old corps at Hadley, Mass., a distinguished soldier and orator here present with us truly said of him, "In the conception of mili-

tary operations, Hooker was audacious, original, acute; in executing them he was energetic yet circumspect and prudent. He was severe in discipline, exacting in his demands upon officers and men; lofty in his ideal of the soldier's intrepidity, fortitude, earnestness and zeal, yet, he was generous in praise, quick to see and recognize ability and merit, as well in the ranks of his adversary as in his own.

A soldier by intuition, instinct and profession. Hooker's sword was adorned by the best accomplishments known to the art of war. His character thoroughly military. He was fit for command. He was proud of the profession of arms. He brought to it the highest accomplishments of a soldier. His manner and bearing were distinguished, yet urbane and gentle. His temper was quick, yet forgiving. He was gracious to junior officers and prompt to recognize merit.

Diligent and punctilious in the discharge of duty. Towards all under his command he was exacting in discipline, inexorable to the laggard, prodigal in praise to the zealous and diligent. He always bowed to superior power with the same loyalty that he demanded from his own troops.

He never sulked in his tent when summoned to battle. He was a patriot. He loved his country. He loved its defenders. He has passed into history with the great characters of '61 to '65. He filled glorious pages of our American annals.

He served the country under McClellan, Burnside, Thomas, Sherman and Grant with unfaltering fidelity and zeal. When relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac the only favor he asked of Lincoln was the privilege of changing places with Meade—to command a corps under his late subordinate—so that he might share in the dangers and honors of the cam-

paign he had begun." That campaign was complete and successfully by battle at Gettysburg, the point he had selected two weeks in advance.\* Never was the great Confederate Chieftain Lee outflanked when forces were equal, save when Hooker commanded against him. Massachusetts has this proud record for her first soldier.

I may be permitted, in discharging the duty assigned me, to speak of Hooker and his army, to echo and repeat his oft-expressed sentiments concerning General Thomas and our Army of the Cumberland. They were ever full of admiration, high confidence and esteem.

This occasion would not be complete did I fail to recognize the astounding ability and courage shown by our opponents in those days. The brilliant strategy and tactics of that great commander, General Joe Johnson, the courage and skill of Longstreet, (*bowing to Longstreet on the stage*) and I am glad to see him here to-night—(*cheers! cheers!*)—the vigor and force and soldierly qualities of Bragg, Hood, Stewart, Cleburne and others, to mention all of whom would be almost to read the Confederate roster. But for this we could claim no laurels of our battles. Thankful that they are not tinged with bitterness, malignity or unkind feelings on either side, may we ever remain united with our glorious flag, free institutions and Government so aptly described by the

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\* Before the Army of the Potomac crossed the Potomac for the Gettysburg campaign General Hooker, taking a map of Pennsylvania and pointing to it, said to me: "General Lee will repeat his campaign of last year across the Potomac. He will cross here (pointing to Williamsport on the map). They are finding great fault with me that I do not attempt to prevent his crossing. Why, I would lay the bridges for him and present arms to his forces rather than they should not cross. We will guide his march after he crosses and keep him to the other side of this range, (pointing to the range of mountains laid down on the map, extending from the Potomac to the vicinity of Gettysburg, and running his finger along stopped at the position of Gettysburg on the map), and we will fight the battle here. We will have every available man in the field, and if Lee escapes with his army the country are entitled to and should have my head for a football." D. Butterfield. Above in answer to General Sickles' suggestion in his letter requesting publication of my address.

immortal Lincoln, in Henry Wilson's words, as the  
"Government of the people, by the people, for the  
people."

God grant if ever again temptations or causes arise  
for sectional strife—we may remember that

"In vain is our strife, when its fury has passed,  
Our fortunes must flow in one channel at last,  
As the torrents that rush from the mountains of snow,  
Roll mingled in peace to the valleys below.  
Our Union is River, Lake, Ocean and Sky,  
Man breaks not the medal when God cuts the die."

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GENERAL HOOKER'S RECORD, AS FORWARDED BY HIM-  
SELF TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT, UNDER ORDERS,  
IN 1864.

*Headquarters Eleventh and Twelfth Corps,  
Lookout Valley, Tennessee,  
February 27, 1864.*

BRIGADIER-GENERAL L. THOMAS,  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U S. ARMY :

GENERAL : In obedience to Circular dated War Depart-  
ment, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, January  
7, 1864, I have the honor to present the following state-  
ment of my military history since March 4, 1861. It will  
necessarily be found imperfect, from the fact that many  
of the records connected with my former commands are  
in Washington and inaccessible to me at this time.

I was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, to  
rank from May 17, 1861, commission dated August 6,  
1861.

On the 12th of August I assumed command of a bri-  
gade composed of the First and Eleventh Massachusetts,  
Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania, and Second New Hamp-  
shire Volunteer Regiments, and at once went into camp  
near Bladensburg, Md., for the purpose of preparing

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them for drill and discipline for active operation in the field.

During the month of September the brigade was strengthened by the arrival of the First Michigan Volunteer Regiment, which was assigned the duty of guarding the line of the Washington branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, from Annapolis Junction to Bladensburg, the remainder of the brigade being engaged in the construction of Fort Lincoln and other defensive works in that vicinity.

About the 1st of October my command was increased to a division by the addition of the Excelsior Brigade, composed of the Seventieth, Seventy-first, Seventy-second, Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth New York Volunteer Regiments and ten battalions of the Third Indiana Cavalry, commanded by Brigadier-General D. E. Sickles, then encamped at Good Hope, Md., and this was announced in Orders as the Second Brigade.

On or about the 25th I received marching orders, and in compliance therewith, the command, with the exception of the First Michigan, who were then detached, marched toward Budd's Ferry, Md., where the troops were located, with a view to protect the Maryland shore from the incursions of the enemy, who threatened it from the opposite side of the river, where they had established batteries at various points, intended to obstruct the navigation of the Potomac River.

At this time there was considerable smuggling and contraband traffic, liberally supplying the rebels with both necessaries and luxuries. In addition to this the country was infested by rebel recruiting officers and agents, who, with evil disposed citizens, encouraged desertion from our ranks, interfered with the elections, and in many ways gave information and aid to the enemy, and did injury to the Union cause. Every effort

was made to remedy these evils, and, with the able cooperation of my officers, and a judicious distribution of the command, they were suppressed, and a more loyal feeling inaugurated among the citizens.

On the 2d of December I was joined by the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth New Jersey Volunteer Regiments, under command of Colonel Samuel H. Starr, Fifth New Jersey, and this constituted the Third Brigade.

In addition to the above I had with me two regular and three volunteer batteries, and a section of Whitworth guns.

A depot for supplies had been established at Rum Point Landing, on Mattawoman Creek, immediately on our arrival, but it was soon found necessary to increase our facilities, and heavy details were at once set at work. They built a substantial wharf and warehouses at this point, warehouses at Liverpool Point on the Potomac River, and also constructed a new line of corduroy road between these depots, a distance of about 8 miles.

On Sunday, March 9, 1862, it was discovered that the enemy had evacuated their positions opposite us on the Virginia shore, after having set fire to their camps and stores.

Orders were at once given for a portion of the Third Brigade to cross the river at Cock Pit Point, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel G. Mott, which was done, and the following day a detachment from the First Massachusetts, First Brigade, under Lieutenant-Colonel George D. Wells, was sent across to Shipping Point. These parties, assisted by forces from the Potomac Flotilla, commanded by Lieutenant McCrea, took possession of a number of guns, about twelve in all, intrenching tools, and a quantity of ammunition, abandoned by the enemy.

On or about April 5, in compliance with orders, I em-

embarked my command, now the Second Division of the Third Corps, commanded by Brigadier-General Heintzelman on transports, and proceeded to join the army under Major-General McClellan for service on the Peninsula.

We disembarked at Ship Point and encamped in the vicinity of Cheeseman's Creek, and after a few days moved to within a short distance of Yorktown. At this time the siege was progressing and we were actively engaged almost continuously on picket duty, road building and the construction of earth works.

Nothing worthy of note occurred while here, except the assault and capture at night, by a small detachment of the First Massachusetts, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Wells, of a rebel work which it was deemed important for us to gain possession of. The execution of the movement reflected great credit on the officers and men engaged.

Up to April 12, I had but one aid-de-camp, First Lieutenant and Adjutant William H. Lawrence, First Massachusetts, appointed soon after assuming command of the First Brigade, and on that day I appointed another, First Lieutenant Joseph Abbott, Seventh New Jersey.

On Sunday, May 4, I received orders to pursue the enemy who had evacuated Yorktown, and were retreating in the direction of Williamsburg. General Stoneman with a cavalry force and some light batteries were in advance, and in the afternoon they came up with the enemy who were holding some redoubts. Hearing the firing I proceeded to the front to look for a position for my command, but before it could be brought up to participate the fighting had ceased.

On my return I found that my column had been halted, and Smith's division, who came in on the Warwick

road, had filed into the Yorktown road in advance of mine. I then asked and obtained permission from General Heintzelman to make a detour to the left, to gain the road which intersects the Williamsburg road at Cheesecake Church, with a view to strike the enemy on his right flank. We proceeded on this road until within less than two miles of Williamsburg, and there bivouacked for the night, as it was very dark, the road in terrible condition from the heavy rain falling, and the men and animals much fatigued.

At daybreak next morning we resumed our march, and soon after six o'clock came upon the rebel outposts, in the vicinity of Fort Magruder, who fled at our approach. The enemy soon appeared in strong force, and I immediately made proper dispositions to meet them, and the engagement at once commenced.

From this time my division fought the enemy, much superior in numbers, alone, and though with varying success, never faltered, but held their position bravely until about 4 P. M., when General Kearney arrived with his division. Though the last to leave Yorktown, he was the first to render me the assistance which had repeatedly been applied for during the day. He relieved my troops, now thoroughly exhausted with their labors and destitute of ammunition.

During the night the enemy abandoned their works and retreated toward Richmond.

My command went into camp near Fort Magruder and remained for a few days. From this time nothing of importance was done by any portion of my troops except to change camps, slowly moving forward until May 31, when, with about half the division, we marched to where General Casey was then engaged with the enemy at Seven Pines. The road was much obstructed, and the troops did not arrive on the ground until dark



and the firing had ceased. I reported to the commanding officer and then bivouacked for the night.

Next day the fighting was resumed, my command participating. The enemy were badly whipped and fled hastily toward Richmond, our troops pursuing them until recalled.

The following day, in obedience to orders, with a portion of my command made a reconnaissance to within four miles of Richmond, meeting with but small resistance, and were recalled. On our return we went into camp in the vicinity of the ground formerly occupied by Casey's command.

About the 5th of June I appointed First-Lieutenant William L. Candler, First Massachusetts, an aid-de-camp, vice Abbott, promoted to captaincy in his regiment.

About this time my First Brigade was re-enforced by the arrival of the Sixteenth Massachusetts and the Third Brigade of the Second New York.

In this position I held the advance of the army on the Williamsburg road from June 2 to the 29th. More or less fighting every day between the pickets. Longstreet's and Huger's commands in front of me.

On the 24th I received orders to attack the enemy on the following day. A vigorous assault was made and resulted in the defeat of the rebels, who were driven from their position and beyond their camps. We were then ordered to return.

June 29, commenced falling back with the Army of the Potomac toward the James River, where we encamped on the 2d of July, having participated and whipped the enemy in the battles of Glendale, June 30, and Malvern Hill, July 1.

About the last of July I received my appointment as Major-General of Volunteers, to rank from July 4, and

it was subsequently dated back to May 5, commission bearing date April 22, 1863.

On the 4th of August, about 5 P. M., I marched to re-occupy Malvern Hill with my own and Sedgwick's division, and a force of cavalry under General Pleasanton. Next morning we engaged the enemy with great success, and captured and killed a large number, with but small loss on our side.

In compliance with orders my command left camp August 15, for Yorktown, and thence embarked for Alexandria where we arrived on the 23d, and went into camp near the city.

On the 26th we took cars and proceeded to Warrenton Junction, a distance of 42 miles, and now formed a part of the Army of Virginia under Major-General Pope. For want of transportation we were compelled to leave behind artillery, wagons and horses for mounted officers.

Next day were ordered back to open the road to Manassas Junction, the enemy having established himself on it soon after my command had passed. At Bristoe Station we encountered Ewell's division, Jackson present, and after a severe fight drove them from the position, and that night slept on the field. Resumed the march in the morning and at night halted at Cub Run.

This day I increased my personal staff by appointing First-Lieutenant Alexander Moore, aid-de-camp.

On the 29th and 30th we participated in the Battle of Bull Run, and during the night of the 30th retired to Centerville.

While here, about 11 o'clock on the 1st of September, I was sent for by General Pope. He informed me that the enemy were attempting to turn our position by the Little River turnpike; that the head of his column was at Chantilly, as near to Fairfax as we were, and desired me to head him, and as I would not be able to march

my division to be of service, to make use of any troops I might find on the way.

After running my horse to near the junction of the two roads, about a mile from Fairfax Court House, found the First Rhode Island Cavalry, started them at a trot up the Little River turnpike with instructions to push on until they run against the head of the enemy's column, and to hold it until further orders. The regiment encountered it soon after crossing Difficult Creek and held it until I was able to bring up some of Rickett's Infantry and Artillery, which formed a good barrier against further advance. Some infantry regiments were also posted in the forest to the right and left of the cavalry, which, after considerable firing, the enemy tried to avoid by turning them by the Centerville road. Subsequently Couch's division reported to me. While here General Lee forwarded to me the body of General Kearney.

On leaving this position on the afternoon of the 2d September, I was directed to cover the retrograde movement of the army in the direction of Alexandria.

On the 6th I was ordered to the command of the First Corps, McDowell's, which I joined as they passed through Washington, and proceeded to the Upper Potomac, where as a portion of the right wing, we were engaged on the 14th, in the battle of South Mountain, and on the 16th and 17th at Antietam. In these conflicts my troops always proved themselves superior to the enemy.

About 9 A. M. on the 17th, I was wounded and compelled to quit the field, and on the 20th arrived in Washington. While there I was appointed Brigadier-General U. S. Army, to rank from September 20, 1862. Commission dated March 9, 1863.

I remained under medical treatment without a command until November 10, when I received orders to

assume command of the Fifth Corps, Porter's. I left Washington on the 11th, and arrived in Warrenton that night, my personal staff now consisting of Major W. H. Lawrence, Captains Henry Russell, William L. Candler and Alexander Moore.

On the 16th I was placed in command of the Center Grand Division of the Army of the Potomac, consisting of the Third and Fifth Corps, and upon the movement of the army on the next day, was directed to cover the rear of its march by the two routes from Warrenton, assembling at Hartwood Church.

From the 11th to the 16th of December there was considerable fighting in and about Fredericksburg, in which my command took a prominent part.

On January 26, 1863, I assumed command of the Army of the Potomac. I was accompanied by my aides-de-camp Major Lawrence, Captains Russell, Candler and Moore, and at once proceeded to reorganize the army, and prepare it for the spring campaign. Reconnaissances were made at various times for the purpose of gaining information, and no opportunity left unimproved to attack the enemy when to do so would prove to our advantage.

February 25 a reconnaissance was made to Rappahannock Station to observe the movements of the enemy and to destroy the railroad and pontoon bridges.

On the same day two brigades of rebel cavalry crossed at Kelly's Ford, to drive in our pickets and destroy the depots at Aquia. They were repulsed by the former and followed by our cavalry, and only escaped by felling trees across the road on a very dark night to obstruct our advance. The rebels did not stop until they had recrossed the river, losing several by drowning. This was the only raid attempted by them while I commanded the army.

March 20, Captains Ulric Dahlgreen and Charles E. Cadwalader were added to my staff as aides-de-camp.

On the 10th and 24th of April, and 16th and 20th of May, expeditions were sent into the neck between the Rappahannock and Potomac Rivers to break up contraband trade, disperse rebel forces, capture mails, parties engaged in conscripting, provisions, contrabands, horses and mules ; also to cross the river, take Port Royal and destroy all vessels and boats in the employ of the rebels.

April 28, First Lieutenant John C. Bates, Eleventh United States Infantry, was assigned to duty with me as an aid-de-camp.

On the 13th of April, the Army of the Potomac commenced for the first time to manoeuvre for position, resulting in the operations about Chancellorsville, but no general engagement was fought.

Our active operations began May 1, and lasted until the 5th, when after the occurrence of several untoward events the army voluntarily recrossed the river, without having gained the object in view, and for the alleged purpose of renewing operations at a point where it could have elbow room, and be fought under the supervision of its commander. The reasons for our want of complete success will be found in the official reports of those operations. As it was, official returns made the enemy's loss in killed and wounded much greater than our own.

May 8, Captain Moore, aid-de-camp, was relieved from duty, and on the 13th the resignation of Captain Candler, aid-de-camp, was accepted.

On the 17th of March, and on the 9th, 17th, 19th and 21st of June, our cavalry was engaged with the enemy's at Kelly's Ford, Brandy Station, Aldie, Middleburg and Upperville, and each and all of these fights resulted in establishing the superiority of that arm of our service over that of the rebels, in the estimation of both armies and the people.

June 14, the army moved from Falmouth to the Alexandria and Orange County Railroad, and on the 26th crossed the Potomac River.

On the 28th, at my own request, I was relieved from command at Frederick, Md., by General Orders No. 194, War Department, dated June 27, and by letter of the Major-General commanding the army, bearing same date, was ordered to Baltimore, and to report to the Adjutant-General's office for orders. Major Lawrence and Captain Russell, aides-de-camp, accompanied me; the balance of my staff remained with my successor.

July 6, I went to Washington, was arrested by order of Major-General Halleck, and the same day released by the Secretary of War.

On the 9th, the resignation of Captain Russell, aide-de-camp, was accepted.

By Special Orders, No. 427, dated War Department, September 24, 1863, I was ordered to the command of the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, and on the 28th, accompanied by Colonel James D. Fessenden, Major William H. Lawrence, Captain R. H. Hall and Lieutenant Samuel W. Taylor, aides-de-camp, left Washington, arrived in Nashville, Tenn., October 1, and Stevenson, Ala., on the 3d.

October 11, Major Wright Rives reported as aide-de-camp, and remained until the 25th, when ill-health compelled him to return North. He was afterwards relieved from duty with me by orders from the War Department.

On the 27th, I crossed the Tennessee River with the Eleventh Corps, Geary's division of the Twelfth Corps, and a small force of cavalry. On the 28th and 29th the enemy attacked us at Wauhatchie in Lookout Valley, and were signally repulsed and defeated.

November 24, attacked the enemy and drove him from

Lookout Mountain. Followed in pursuit and fought him again at Missionary Ridge on the 25th, and at Ringgold, Ga., on the 27th. We were victorious in every encounter.

My command is now guarding our communications from Murfreesborough, Tenn., to the point of Lookout Mountain.

I have been a member of no Court or Military Commission, and have had no leave of absence, except one dated September 20, 1862, granted by Major-General McClellan, for twenty days, for wounds received in battle. This leave, as well as the time I was out of command, was passed in or near Washington, the latter in preparing papers connected with my official report of the brief period I commanded the Army of the Potomac.

Without including skirmishes, my battles have been as follows, viz.:

1862.

Yorktown seige, April and May.

Williamsburg, May 5.

Fair Oaks, June 1.

Advanced pickets, June 25.

Glendale, June 30.

Malvern Hill, July 1.

Malvern Hill, retaking, August 4.

Bristoe Station, August 27.

Bull Run, August 29 and 30.

Chantilly, September 1.

South Mountain, September 14.

Antietam, September 16 and 17.

Fredericksburg, December 11 to 16.

1863.

Kelly's Ford, March 17.

Chancellorsville, May 1 to 5.

Brandy Station, June 9.

Aldie, June 17.  
Middleburg, June 19.  
Upperville, June 21.  
Lookout Valley, October 28 and 29.  
Lookout Mountain, November 24.  
Missionary Ridge, November 25.  
Ringgold, November 27.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOOKER,  
*Major-General Commanding.*

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THE RECORD OF MAJOR-GENERAL JOSEPH HOOKER, AS  
FURNISHED FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT, BY  
THE COURTESY OF GENERAL RUGGLES, ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

He was born at Hadley, Mass., November 13, 1814, and after receiving his education at the Hopkins Academy, of his native town, was, upon the recommendation of the Hon. George Grennell, Jr., appointed to a cadetship at West Point.

He was a cadet in the U. S. Military Academy, July 1, 1833, to July 1, 1837, when he was graduated and appointed Second Lieutenant, 1st Artillery; promoted First Lieutenant November 1, 1838, and Captain October 29, 1848. He served in the Florida War, 1837 to 1838, and with his regiment on the Canadian border during the disputed boundary controversy, and at Fort Columbus, N. Y., to June, 1841. He was appointed Adjutant of the Military Academy July 1, 1841, but was relieved October 3 in same year, by reason of having been appointed Adjutant of his regiment. In this capacity he served to May 11, 1846. In September, 1845, the regimental headquarters were removed to Pensacola,



Fla., and, in addition to his duties of Adjutant of his regiment, he performed those of Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the troops in Pensacola Harbor, and also of the First Military Department, to July, 1846. He served with distinction in the war with Mexico to June, 1848.

He was appointed Brevet Captain, Assistant Adjutant-General, March 3, 1847, and served successively on the staffs of Generals P. F. Smith, Thomas L. Hamer, W. O. Buttler and G. I. Pillow. He particularly distinguished himself and received the brevet ranks of Captain, Major and Lieutenant-Colonel for gallant and meritorious conduct in the several conflicts at Monterey, at National Bridge, and in the battle of Chapultepec, Mexico. He was favorably mentioned in the reports of the series of actions in the Valley of Mexico, Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey and the capture of the City of Mexico.

After the war he was stationed at St. Louis, Mo., as Adjutant-General of the Sixth Military Department, September 13 to November 9, 1848; on leave of absence to June, 1849; at San Francisco, Cal., as Adjutant-General of the Pacific division, June 4, 1849, to December 11, 1851; and on leave of absence until he resigned, February 21, 1853. He was promoted Captain of his regiment October 29, 1848, which position he vacated, preferring to retain his captaincy in the Adjutant-General's Department. From the time of his resignation until the outbreak of the Civil War he resided on the Pacific Coast.

On July 31, 1861, he was nominated by President Lincoln to the Senate for appointment as Brigadier General of Volunteers, and was commissioned as such on August 6, to rank from May 14, 1861. He was appointed Major General of Volunteers May 5, 1862, and Brigadier General U. S. Army, to rank from September 20, 1862.

On August 12, 1861, he assumed command of a brigade composed of the 1st and 11th Massachusetts, 26th Pennsylvania and 2d New Hampshire Volunteer Regiments. In September following the 1st Michigan Volunteer Regiment was added to his command. He was employed in the defences of Washington to October, 1861. On October 11 he was assigned by General McClellan to command of a division, which, on March 13, 1862, was designated as 2d Division, 3d Corps, Army of the Potomac. From October, 1861, to April, 1862, his command served on the lower Potomac, engaged in protecting the Maryland shore from the incursions of the enemy, who threatened it from the opposite side of the river, where it had established batteries at various points, intended to obstruct the navigation of the Potomac River. In April, 1862, his command joined the Army of the Potomac for service on the Peninsula, and he highly distinguished himself at the siege of Yorktown, battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Frazier's Farm, Glendale and Malvern Hill. On August 15, 1862, he embarked with his command for Alexandria, Va., to join General Pope's army, and fought with skill and valor at Bristoe Station, where he encountered General Ewell's division and drove him from the position. He participated in the battle of Bull Run August 29 and 30, and at Chantilly September 1.

On September 6 he assumed command of the First Army Corps (formerly McDowell's) and participated in the Maryland campaign, being engaged at South Mountain September 14, and at Antietam, Md., September 16 and 17, 1862, where he was severely wounded about 9 A. M. on the 17th and compelled to quit the field. He rejoined the army on November 11 and assumed command of the Fifth (Porter's) Corps. General Burnside, who had relieved General McClellan in command of the Army of the Potomac on November 5, reorganized the

army November 16 into grand divisions and placed General Hooker in command of the Central Grand division (Third and Fifth Corps), who took a very prominent part in the battle of Fredericksburg, Va.

On January 25, 1863, the President assigned General Hooker to command of the Army of the Potomac, and on January 26 addressed him the following letter:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 26, 1863. }

*Major General Hooker :*

GENERAL—I have placed you at the head of the Army of the Potomac.

Of course I have done this upon what appeared to me sufficient reasons, and yet I think it best for you to know that there are some things in regard to which I am not quite satisfied with you.

I believe you to be a brave and skillful soldier, which of course I like. I also believe you do not mix politics with your profession, in which you are right. You have confidence in yourself, which is a valuable, if not an indispensable quality. You are ambitious, which, within reasonable bounds, does good rather than harm; but I think that during General Burnside's command of the army you have taken counsel of your ambition, and thwarted him as much as you could, in which you did a great wrong to the country and to a most meritorious and honorable brother officer. I have heard, in such a way as to believe it, of your recently saying that both army and the Government needed a dictator. Of course it was not for this, but in spite of it, that I have given you the command.

Only those generals who gain successes can set up dictators.

What I now ask of you is military success, and I will risk the dictatorship. The Government will support you to the utmost of its ability, which is neither more nor less than it has done and will do for all commanders. I much fear that the spirit which you have aided to infuse into the army, of criticising their commander and withholding confidence from him, will now turn upon you. I shall assist you as far as I can to put it down. Neither you nor Napoleon, if he were alive again, could get any good out of an army while such a spirit prevails in it.

And now beware of rashness.

Beware of rashness, but with energy and sleepless vigilance go forward and give us victories.

Yours very truly,

A. LINCOLN.

General Hooker assumed command of the Army of the Potomac on January 26, 1863; reorganized the army by abolishing the grand divisions and organized the cavalry corps. With the exception of some few unimportant movements and reconnaissances, active operations were not begun until the middle of April, resulting in the action about Chancellorsville, the cavalry engagements at Kelly's Ford, Brandy Station, Aldie, Middleburg and Upperville. General Hooker, perceiving that the Confederate General was moving northward, withdrew his army from Falmouth and vicinity on June 14 and took up a line extending from Washington to Baltimore. It soon became evident that Lee was about to invade Pennsylvania, and the Army of the Potomac marched northward, parallel with Lee's route.

Congress recognized General Hooker's eminent services, during the critical period when General Lee threatened the capital of the nation, by joint resolution of January 28, 1864, as follows:

*Resolved* by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the gratitude of the American people, and the thanks of their representatives in Congress are due, and are hereby tendered, to Major-General Joseph Hooker, and the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac, for the skill, energy and endurance which first covered Washington and Baltimore from the meditated blow of the advancing and powerful army of rebels led by General Robert E. Lee."

On June 28, 1863, at his own request, General Hooker was relieved from command of the army by General Meade, and was awaiting orders to September 24, 1863.

On September 24, 1863, he assumed command of the 11th and 12th Army Corps (designated 4th Corps April 4, 1864), en route to the Department of the Cumberland. This command consisted of a force, present, of 17,615 officers and men, and arrived at Stevenson, Ala., on October 3. It was sent south for the relief of Chattanooga. From Wauhatchie it marched into Lookout Valley and thus aided in opening communications for supplies. General Hooker commanded in the attack on Lookout Mountain November 24, "the battle above the clouds" followed in pursuit, fought again at Missionary Ridge on the 25th and Ringgold, Ga., on November 27, 1863. From this time until the opening of the campaign in April, 1864, he was engaged in guarding our communications from Murfreesboro to Lookout Mountain. From May to July, 1864, he participated in the Atlanta campaign, and was engaged at Mill Creek Gap, Resaca, Dallas, Pine Mountain and in the attack on Atlanta. He relinquished command of the 20th Corps on July 27, 1864, and was awaiting orders to September 28, 1864, when he was assigned to the Northern Department, of which he assumed command

on October 1. He commanded this department until its discontinuance July 5, 1865, and whilst no active operations were conducted within his command, there was required his constant attention in forwarding troops to the field, and in guarding against the outbreak of Confederate prisoners confined within the limits of his jurisdiction. He was honorably mustered out as Major-General of Volunteers September 1, 1866.

He commanded Department of the East, with headquarters at New York City, from July 8, 1865, to August 6, 1866, and Department of the Lakes from August 23, 1866, to June 1, 1867.

Having been paralyzed and incapacitated for further active duty, he was at his own request placed on the retired list, with rank of Major-General, October 15, 1868. He lived subsequently at Garden City, L. I., New York, where he died October 31, 1879.

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THE ORDER FROM ARMY HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCING  
GENERAL HOOKER'S DEATH.

GENERAL ORDERS } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,  
No. 98. } ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 3, 1879.

The death of Major-General Joseph Hooker, U. S. Army, retired, which took place at Garden City, L. I., on the 31st ultimo, is announced to the army.

In announcing the decease of this gallant veteran, honored with thanks of Congress for "skill, energy and endurance," the General takes occasion to recall to the memory of the army the distinguished services rendered by General Hooker through the war with Mexico, as well as in the late war. His gallantry in the former gave promise of that superior courage, vigor, and skill in action which has since characterized him.

It is not necessary here to narrate his achievements ; they are matters of familiar history, and his soldierly deeds may well excite the admiration and emulation of his surviving comrades.

In honor to his memory, the Commanding General Military Division of the Atlantic will cause minute guns to be fired at Fort Columbus and the flag to be displayed at half-staff during the funeral ceremonies in New York City. The like honors will be paid at Newport Barracks, Ky., on the day of interment in Cincinnati. The officers of the retired list are requested to wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

By command of GENERAL SHERMAN.

E. D. TOWNSEND, *Adjut.-General.*

Official:

*Asst. Adjut.-General.*

## Notes from Official Records,

### PERTAINING TO THE MILITARY HISTORY OF MAJOR-GENERAL JOSEPH HOOKER.—DISPATCHES, ORDERS, REPORTS AND CORRESPONDENCE.

Selected and arranged by COLONEL EDWARD B. HILL.

Organization of the Division of the Potomac, August 4, 1861. Hooker in command of brigade composed of First and Eleventh Regiments Massachusetts Volunteers, Second Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, Twenty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.—Series I, Vol. V, page 15.

October 15, 1861, Hooker in command of division at Budd's Ferry, Lower Potomac.—Series I, Vol. V, page 17.

In compliance with the President's War Order, No. 2, March 8, 1862, Hooker reports to Heintzelman, commanding Third Army Corps.—Series I, Vol. V, page 18.

Transfer of Army of Potomac from defenses of Washington to Peninsula, March 17, 1862.—Vol. XI, Part I, page 1.

April, 1862, Hooker's Division takes part in Siege of Yorktown.—Vol. XI, Part I, page 1.

McClellan to Stanton, Secretary of War, May 6, 1862, Williamsburg, Va., reports: "Heavy loss in Hooker's Division, but very little on other parts of field."—Vol. XI, Part I, page 449.

Heintzelman's report, battle of Williamsburg, May 5, 1862: "I can find no words to do justice to the gallantry of General Hooker's Division. . . . I cannot close my report without commending anew Generals Hooker, Kearney and the members of their staffs for their unwearied exertions and conspicuous gallantry."—Vol. XI, page 461.

May 10, 1862, Hooker's report to Assistant Adjutant General Third A. C. makes grateful acknowledgment to regiments and batteries serving under him, and to staff officers for eminent services, "especially to Captain Dickinson, A. A. G., and Lieutenants Lawrence and Abbott, aides."—Vol. XI, Part I, pages 468-469.

From McClelland's report, Pen. cam., June 1, 1862: "Hooker's brilliant bayonet charge with the Fifth and Sixth New Jersey, Third Maine, Thirty-eighth and Fortieth New York, at Savage Station, Va."—Vol. XI, Part I, page 42.

McClellan to Stanton, Secretary of War, June 25, 1862, 3.15 P. M.: "The fighting up to this time has been done by Hooker's Division,



which has behaved as usual—that is, most splendidly.”—Vol. XI, Part I, page 50.

Heintzelman to McClellan on battle of Glendale, June 30, 1862 : “Hooker repulsed the rebels in handsomest manner, with great slaughter.”—Vol. XI, Part I, page 66.

Hooker's position at Malvern Hill defined in McClellan's report.—Vol. XI, Part I, page 68.

McClellan to Hooker, relative to withdrawing to Aquia Creek.—Vol. XI, Part I, page 79.

Fitz John Porter praising Hooker, Sykes, Butterfield, Birney and others at Siege of Yorktown.—Vol. XI, Part I, page 314.

Butterfield, General of Trenches, to Porter, relative to Hooker's Division in front of Yorktown.—Vol. XI, Part I, page 384.

Sumner's report, battle of Glendale, commending Hooker, Sedgwick and others,—Vol. XI, Part II, page 51.

Report Heintzelman to McClellan : “I cannot close this report without again calling attention to the gallantry and good judgment displayed by General Hooker.” . . . “Than him there is not a braver man in this army or one more worthy of promotion.”—Vol. XI, Part II, page 97.

Hooker's report, No. 36, on battles, Oak Grove, Glendale, etc. “I desire to make especial mention of Brigadier-General Sickles for his great gallantry in rallying a part of the Seventy-first New York, and to Brigadier-General Grover for skillful disposition of his force. . . . To all commanders of the regiments of the First and Second Brigades, to Colonel Revere, Seventh New Jersey, Major Henry, Fifth New Jersey, Lieutenant-Colonel Olmstead, Second New York. . . . Special attention is also invited to gallant and meritorious services of Lieutenant-Colonel Potter, Seventy-First New York, Major Stevens, Seventy-second New York, Captain Donalds, Seventy-third New York.”—Vol. XI, Part II, pages 108-110.

Correspondence relative to the matter of General McCall.—Vol. XI, Part II, pages 113-116.

Hooker's report of re-occupation of Malvern Hill.—Vol. XI, Part II, pages 951-952.

General Hooker to Williams, Adjutant-General A. P., acknowledging the services of Lieutenant-Colonel Potter, Seventy-first New York, in securing information of enemy's position, “Since my Division has had the honor to hold the advance of the army.” Camp near Fair Oaks Station, Va., June 19, 1862.

McClellan to Heintzelman, Camp Lincoln, June 24, 1862, 6.30 P. M. : “Keep your command as fresh as possible, ready for another battle. I cannot afford to be without Heintzelman, Kearney and Hooker in the last effort.”—Vol. XI, Part III, page 251.

August 27, 1862, Hooker defeats Ewell at Bristoe Station, inflicting heavy loss.—Vol. XII, Part II, page 14.

Pope's report, September 3, 1862, operations about Manassas, pays-

tribute to gallant and heroic actions and rising fame of Hooker.—Vol. XII, Part II, page 47.

Pope assigns Hooker to command forces arriving at Fairfax Court House, from Washington, together with those stationed at Germantown. Centreville, September 1, 1862.—Vol. XII, Part II, page 85.

Siegel's report, battles of Groveton and Bull Run, August 29, 1862: "At 2 o'clock General Hooker's troops arrived on field of battle and were immediately ordered forward by their brave commander to participate."—Vol. XII, Part II, page 267.

Heintzelman reports losses of Hooker's Division which "had above 10,000 men when it landed near Yorktown, last April, and after battle of Fair Oaks was reinforced by about 3,000 more. At Fairfax Station it drew rations for only 2,400 men."—Vol. XII, Part II, page 415.

August 31, 1862, camp near Centreville, Va., Hooker to Heintzelman: "By the severe losses sustained in battle, both here and on the Peninsula, Division in no condition to meet enemy."—Vol. XII, Part II, page 437.

Hooker assumes command of Third Army Corps, September 7, 1862; announces staff.—Vol. XIX, Part II, page 202.

Communication, Ruggles to Hooker, September 14, 1862, referring to movements about South Mountain, Md.—Vol. XIX, Part I, page 50.

Hooker's report, Battle South Mountain, highly commending General Richardson's splendid division; special mention of Brigadier-Generals Meade, Hatch, Ricketts, Doubleday and Marcy, for gallantry and eminent services.—Vol. XIX, Part I, page 216.

McClellan describing Hooker's movements in taking passes of South Mountains.—Vol. XIX, Part I, page 27.

Dispatch, McClellan to Halleck, 14 September, 1862, near Middletown, Md., 9.40 P. M.: "After a very severe engagement the corps of Hooker and Reno have carried the heights commanding the Hagerstown road. The troops behaved magnificently."—Vol. XIX, Part II, page 289.

Hooker's unfinished report, Battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862: "Conduct of my troops was sublime," etc.—Vol. XIX, Part I, page 219.

McClellan to Halleck, September 19, 1862, 8.15 P. M., recommending Hooker's appointment as Brigadier-General in U. S. Army as reward for conspicuous services, and adds, "In battle of Antietam, on 17th inst., was wounded at the head of his corps, while leading it forward in action."—Vol. XIX, Part I, page 182.

G. O. No. 184, Hdqrs. A. P., near Warrenton, Va., November 14, 1862: "The 3d and 5th Corps will form centre grand division, and will be commanded by Major-General Joseph Hooker."—Vol. XIX, Part I, page 583.

Hooker's order on assuming command of centre grand division,

comprising 8d and 5th Army Corps : Announces Staff, Lieutenant-Colonel Dickinson, A. A. G. ; Major Lawrence and Captains Candler, Moore and Russell, aides ; Lieutenant-Colonel Godfrey, Q. M. ; Lieutenant-Colonel Austin, C. G. Surgeon ; John Moore, M. D.—Vol. XXI, page 761.

In compliance with Orders Hdqrs. A. P., General Butterfield assumes command of 5th Corps, announcing Staff: Lieutenant-Colonel Bartram, A. A. I. G. ; Lieutenant Perkins, A. A. G. ; Captains Ryder and Tucker and Lieutenant Livingstone, aides.—Vol. XXI, pages 762, 763.

Instructions from Burnside to Hooker for crossing Butterfield's Corps at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.—Vol. XXI, page 90.

Letter of Hooker relative to truce for burying dead, December 13, 1862.—Vol. XXI, page 123.

Circular from Hooker, assigning Butterfield, Couch and Whipple to charge of defense of Fredericksburg, December 15, 1862, and ordering Whipple to report to Butterfield.—Vol. XXI, page 123.

Dispatches between Hooker, Burnside and Butterfield regarding enemy's force in front and forces to hold Fredericksburg.—Vol. XXI, page 124.

Butterfield to Hooker, Fredericksburg Battlefield, Hdqrs. 5th Army Corps, December 13, 1862, 8 P. M. : " All here seem to agree that it will be one of most difficult of operations to carry this crest in front, there being so many obstacles of natural and military strength. This is for your private information. Griffin reports obstacles, such as rifle fences, walls, etc., in the way. I send you this, not as official, but merely as the opinions expressed here. Please consider it private."—Vol. XXI, page 73.

Hdqrs. 5th Army Corps, Battlefield Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, 9 A. M.—Butterfield to Hooker. " Ought not some general disposition of troops be made in houses to provide for failure of attacking column ? I have none for this purpose, as all are in position, and those in position cannot be moved under the fire to which they will be exposed. They are very close to the enemy's line, having been placed in position after dark."—Vol. XXI, page 74.

Butterfield to Hooker, December 13, 1862, 11 P. M., stating the disposition of commands along the battle lines fronting Marye's Heights and the Sunken Road.—Vol. XXI, page 73.

Burnside's report of battle of Fredericksburg mentions Hooker advising against assault, as he did not think the attack would be successful.—Vol. XXI, page 95.

Burnside to Hooker, December 13, 1862, directing " that all troops now occupying right bank of Rappahannock be withdrawn to-night, excepting General Butterfield's corps, which will occupy and hold Fredericksburg."—Vol. XXI, page 79.

Butterfield's dispatches on battlefield, afternoon of 13th December, 1862, to Hooker and others.—Vol. XXI, pages 116, 117.

Hooker's report, battle of Fredericksburg, on orders subdividing and detaching his command, attacking enemy's position with only two divisions of Butterfield's corps.—Vol. XIX, page 357.

Extract from Hooker's report, battle of Fredericksburg: "To General Butterfield and his Division Commanders of 5th Corps, General Whipple, commanding 3d Division of Third Corps, much praise is due for the spirit and energy displayed in the execution of orders and their gallantry throughout all the operations."—Vol. XXI, page 357.

Hooker makes special and honorable mention of the members of his personal staff in report Battle of Fredericksburg, and pays tribute "to devotion and gallantry exhibited by all, more especially by brave officers and soldiers who fell on that day *has never been excelled in my experience.*"—Vol. XXI, page 357.

Butterfield in report of Battle of Fredericksburg acknowledges gallant service rendered by General Hooker and Staff on field. Gives honorable mention to General Warren, Captain Wood, Lieutenant-Colonel Lock and Major Kirkland, and the members of his own staff, Captain Tucker, Surgeon Craig, Lieutenant-Colonel Bartram, Captains Sterling and Ryder, Lieutenant Perkins and Mr. Kernys, volunteer aide.—Vol. XXI, page 402.

Burnside's dispatch to the President, January 23, 1863, 8.50 P. M., advising important orders to be issued, viz.: dismissal of Hooker from service of the United States.—Vol. XXI, page 998.

G. O. No. 20, War Department, January 25, 1863. President Lincoln orders that Hooker be assigned to command Army of the Potomac. By order of Secretary of War.—Vol. XXI, page 1005.

Major-General Hooker in command of Army of Potomac, 26 January, 1863.—Records of the Rebellion. Series I, Vol. XXV, Part I, page 5.

Announces appointment of staff, Major-General Daniel Butterfield as chief.—Vol. XXV, Part II, pages 36-37.

Hooker to General Stoneman, commanding Cavalry Corps, ordering report in recent expedition against enemy. "Movements in full of your command," etc.—Vol. XXV, Part I, page 22.

Butterfield, chief of staff, to Stoneman. General Hooker directs "that in event of your inability to cut off enemy's cavalry, you follow them to their camp and destroy them."—Vol. XXV, Part I, page 23.

Report of Halleck, General in Chief, relative to General Hooker states: "It is proper to remark in this place that from time he was placed in command of Army of Potomac till he reached Fairfax Station, 16 June, General Hooker reported directly to the President and received instructions directly from him."—Vol. XXV, Part I, page 156.

General Hooker closes his dispatch to President Lincoln from battlefield of Chancellorsville on May 3, 1863, 8.30 P. M.: "We will

endeavor to do our best. My troops are in good spirits. We have fought desperately to-day. No General ever commanded a more devoted army."—Vol. XXV, Part I, page 170.

G. O. No. 47, headquarters of the army, announces "operations of 5th, 11th and 12th Corps have been succession of splendid achievements." By command of Major-General Hooker.—Vol. XXV, Part I, page 171.

From G. O. 49, 6 May, 1863. By command of Major-General Hooker: "Profoundly loyal and conscious of its strength, the Army of the Potomac will give or decline battle, whenever its interest or honor may demand. It will also be the guardian of its own history and its own fame."—Vol. XXV, Part I, page 171.

Report Brigadier-General Warren, chief Topographical Engineers, to Major-General Butterfield, Chief of Staff.—Vol. XXV, Part I, pages 192-204.

May 1, 1863, General Butterfield, Chief of Staff, orders Captain Hall, signal officer, to report his observations in triplicate to Generals Sedgwick, Gibbon and Butterfield. In accordance, Captain Hall reports "from station in C. H. steeple and spire St. George's Church, Fredericksburg, Va.," that the "importance of our position was evident from the solicitude with which Generals Butterfield, Sedgwick and Gibbons and others sought and obtained information from this point. In order to make our dispatches certain in case of accident to our telegraph, General Butterfield furnishes me with mounted orderlies who were sent in such force as to enable me to report every five minutes."—Vol. XXV, Part I, pages 224-225.

Telegraphic dispatches and responses passed between Generals Hooker and Butterfield, Couch, Slocum and Meade.—Vol. XXV, Part I, page 232.

General Gibbons telegraphs May 6 to Butterfield, Chief of Staff: "Heavy column of troops and trains of wagons can be seen from here, retreating from Sedgwick's front."—Vol. XXV, Part I, page 240.

Brigadier-General H. J. Hunt, Chief Artillery, reports to General Hooker effective operations of artillery.—Vol. XXV, Part I, page 246.

Signal Officer Marston reports to General Butterfield May 6: "Enemy attacked General Howe's left this A. M. Howe repulsed them and took 200 prisoners."—Vol. XXV, Part I, page 244.

Report, with correspondence, of Major-General Reynolds, commanding First Army Corps, to General Hooker.—Vol. XXV, Part I, pages 253-305.

Report, with correspondence, Major-General Couch, commanding Second Corps, to General Hooker, commanding A. P.—Vol. XXV, Part I, pages 305-383.

Report, Major-General Sickles, commanding Third Corps, with correspondence, to General Hooker, commanding A. P.—Vol. XXV, Part I, pages 384-505.

Report, Major-General Meade, with correspondence, commanding Fifth Corps, to General Hooker, commanding A. P.—Vol. XXV, Part I, pages 505-557.

Correspondence between Major-Generals Meade, Couch, Reynolds, Sickles, Howard, Butterfield and Brigadier-General Warren, relative to consultation of corps commanders, ordered by Hooker, May 4, 1863.—Vol. XXV, Part I, pages 510-512.

Report, General Sedgwick, with correspondence, commanding Sixth Army Corps, to General Hooker, commanding A. P.—Vol. XXV, Part I, pages 257-627.

Report, Major-General Howard, with correspondence, commanding Eleventh Corps, to General Hooker, commanding A. P.—Vol. XXV, Part I, pages 627-668.

Extract, General Schurz's report to Howard: "Early in the morning of May 2, General Hooker passed along whole line and was received by officers and men with great demonstrations of enthusiasm."—Vol. XXV, Part I, page 650.

Hooker to Stanton, Secretary of War, expressing disapproval of publishing isolated reports.—Vol. XXV, Part I, page 659.

Report, Major-General Slocum, with correspondence, commanding Twelfth Corps, to General Hooker, commanding A. P.—Vol. XXV, Part I, pages 669-772.

Report, Brigadier-General Pleasanton, commanding First Cavalry Division, to Hooker, commanding A. P.—Vol. XXV, Part II, pages 774-776.

Hooker's letter to Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant General U. S. A., and to Colonel J. C. Kelton, Assistant Adjutant General U. S. A., recommending promotion of Colonel Duffie, First R. I. Cavalry, "for the splendid charge at the head of his regiment;" Major Chamberlin, First Massachusetts Cavalry, "for heroic services;" Second Lieutenant Brown, First R. I. Cavalry, "for heading the party which forced the passage of Rappahannock, under a galling fire of the enemy."—Vol. XXV, Part I, pages 1072-1074.

Report, Major-General Butterfield, Chief of Staff, to General Hooker commanding A. P., as to cavalry expedition to Westmoreland C. H., Va. "The destruction of 50 boats, \$30,000 worth of goods in transit, capture of 50 prisoners, the destruction of nearly \$1,000,000 worth of supplies, and escorting into camp 800 contrabands."—Vol. XXV, Part I, pages 1111-1112.

(Completes Vol. XXV, Part I, Series I.)

General Hooker reports to the President: "Under instructions from the Major-General commanding, dated January 31, 1863, I am instructed to keep in view always the importance of covering Washington and Harper's Ferry, either directly or by so operating as to be able to punish any force of the enemy sent against them."—Vol. XXVII, Part I, page 30.

From camp at Falmouth Hooker telegraphs to Lincoln move-

ments of the enemy and the necessity of concert and vigorous action.—Vol. XXVII, Part I, page 30.

Dispatch from Halleck to Hooker relative to Stuart's column.—Vol. XXVII, Part I, page 31.

Letter from Lincoln to Hooker, June 5, 1863, 4 P. M., cautioning against "being entangled upon the river like an ox," etc.—Vol. XXVII, Part I, page 31.

Halleck replies to Hooker's telegram, by order of the President: "Any movement you may suggest of troops in these commands [Heintzelman, Dix and Schenck] will be ordered if deemed practicable."—Vol. XXVII, Part I, page 31.

Hooker advises Stanton (Secretary of War) of concentration of 20,000 of enemy's cavalry in Culpeper County, June 5, 1863.—Vol. XXVII, Part I, page 32.

Hooker to the President, June 5, 9.15 P. M., reports "demonstration on the enemy."—Vol. XXVII, Part I, page 32.

June 6, 1863, 8 P. M., General Hooker telegraphs Halleck, asking co-operation of Heintzelman's forces.—Vol. XXVII, Part I, page 33.

Hooker to Halleck, reporting "severe engagement of rebel cavalry."—Vol. XXVII, Part I, page 33.

Dispatch from Hooker to Dix regarding movement of Pickett's and Hood's Divisions.—Vol. XXVII, Part I, page 34.

June 10, 1863, Hooker to Lincoln, urging movement at once on Richmond and enemy's rear.—Vol. XXVII, Part I, page 34.

Halleck to Hooker, June 10, 1863, 6.40 P. M.: "The President fears ill results from uncovering Washington."—Vol. XXVII, Part I, page 35.

June 11-12, 1863, four dispatches, Hooker to Halleck, referring to Pleasanton's movements of cavalry and numerical strength of enemy's forces.—Vol. XXVII, Part I, page 36.

Correspondence between the President and Hooker as to ammunition tests.—Vol. XXVII, Part I, page 37.

Transfer of base of operations from Aquia to Orange and Alexandria Railroad, headquarters at Dumfries, June 13, 1863.—Vol. XXVII, Part I, page 38.

Hooker to Stanton, for occupation of Thoroughfare Gap.—Vol. XXVII, Part I, page 38.

June 14, 1863, 3.50 P. M., the President telegraphs Hooker relative to the investment of Winchester and Martinsburg by Lee's advanced forces.—Vol. XXVII, Part I, page 39.

Butterfield, Chief of Staff, to Major-General Meade, commanding Fifth Corps: "The Major-General commanding directs that you march your division, now in camp, at 3 A. M. to-morrow. June 3, 1863, 10 P. M."—Vol. XXVII, Part III, page 3.

Butterfield to Sedgwick, June 3, 1863, 10.15 P. M.: "The Major-General directs that you have reveille at daylight, your command at

arms, batteries harnessed, everything in readiness for any movement ordered."—Vol. XXVII, Part III, page 4.

Above order sent to First, Second, Third, Eleventh, Twelfth Cavalry Corps, Reserve Artillery and Engineers.—Vol. XXVII, Part III, page 4.

Butterfield to Meade, relative to balloon reports from Banks' Ford, June 4, 1863.—Vol. XXVII, Part III, page 4.

Captain Dahlgren, Aide, to Butterfield, relating to enemy's pickets near Fredericksburg.—Vol. XXVII, Part III, page 5.

Hooker to Halleck: "Kilpatrick's command crossed the Rappahannock on Monday."—Vol. XXVII, Part III, page 6.

Dix to Hooker, relative to moving up the Peninsula, June 4, 1863.—Vol. XXVII, Part III, pp. 6, 7.

Dispatch from Butterfield to Sedgwick: "June 5, 1863. The General commanding directs that you hold your command in readiness to march at short notice."—Vol. XXVII, Part III, page 7.

Butterfield to Hancock: "A bridge is now being laid at Franklin's old crossing." June 5, 1863.—Vol. XXVII, Part III, page 8.

Butterfield to Meade: "Enemy appears to have moved the greater part of his forces from our front," etc.—Vol. XXVII, Part III, page 8.

G. O. No. 153, relative to summer allowance of clothing, tents, knapsacks, etc., by command of Major-General Hooker, June 5, 1863.—Vol. XXVII, Part III, page 10.

Butterfield to Sedgwick: "The Commanding General directs that you make a reconnoissance in front of the bridges and ascertain the strength of the enemy." June 6, 1863.—Vol. XXVII, Part III, page 12.

Sedgwick to Butterfield, Chief of Staff: "The enemy are strong in our front," etc. June 6, 1863.—Vol. XXVII, Part III, page 12.

Butterfield to Hunt, Chief of Artillery: "Please direct the commanding officer of the Reserve Artillery to send a horse battery, to report at Spotted Tavern, to-night." June 6, 1863.—Vol. XXVII, Part III, page 15.

Butterfield, Chief of Staff, to General Ames. inclosing copies of orders, etc., June 6, 1863.—Vol. XXVII, Part III, page 16.

Meade to Butterfield, Chief of Staff: "All quiet along the lines," etc. June 7, 1863.—Vol. XXVII, Part III, page 26.

Headquarters A. P., June 7, 1863. Butterfield to commanding officer Cavalry Corps, recommending the crossing of troops over the Rappahannock at Beverly and Kelly's Fords and marching directly on Culpeper, for the purpose of destroying enemy's trains and supplies of all descriptions.—Vol. XXVII, Part III, pages 27, 28.

Headquarters A. P.. Butterfield to Pleasonton, giving confidential instructions relative to picketing Ely's and Germanna Fords. June 7, 1863.—Vol. XXVII, Part III, page 28.

Hooker to Stahel, June 7, 1863, inquiring if his cavalry pickets beyond Occoquan.—Vol. XXVII, Part III, page 29.



Butterfield to Pleasanton: "Captain Dahlgren just left (4.15 P. M.) with your instructions." June 7, 1863.—Vol. XXVII, Part III, page 80.

Butterfield to Commanding Officer First Corps, relative to relief of Sedgwick's picket lines, June 8, 1863.—Vol. XXVII, Part III, page 84.

Headquarters Cavalry Corps, Beverly Ford, June 9, 1863. Pleasanton to Hooker: "We have had a severe fight," etc.—Vol. XXVII, Part III, page 88.

Dispatches between Butterfield, Pleasanton and Meade, June 9, 1863, relative to crossing the Rappahannock Fords.—Vol. XXVII, Part III, pages 89, 40, 41.

Headquarters A. P., Camp near Falmouth, June 11, 1863. Hooker issues circular order to all Corps Commanders relative to important forward movements.—Vol. XXVII, Part III, pages 67, 68.

Butterfield to Corps Commanders, giving position of army corps.—Vol. XXVII, Part III, pages 72, 73.

Butterfield to Commander Sixth Army Corps, with instructions to withdraw his forces to north bank of Rappahannock.—Vol. XXVII, Part III, page 78.

Headquarters A. P. G. O. No. 62, relative to rigid enforcement of discipline in all departments of the army in the field.—Vol. XXVII, Part III, pages 78, 79.

Butterfield, Chief of Staff, to General Reynolds, June 13, 1863, Headquarters A. P. Extract: "The General's instructions require him to cover Washington and Harper's Ferry. To do this and hold the Fredericksburg line are impossibilities, if the enemy move as last year."—Vol. XXVII, Part III, page 81.

Headquarters A. P., June 13, 1863. Butterfield, in confidential circular to Commanding Officer Fifth Corps: "The probabilities now indicate the transfer of the army to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad."—Vol. XXVII, Part III, pages 87, 88.

June 14, 1863, Stafford C. H. Gen. Hancock: General Hooker says: "Hold Banks' Ford stoutly to the last." Butterfield, Chief of Staff.—Vol. XXVII, Part III, page 100.

Butterfield to Commanding Officer Twelfth Corps: "General Hooker directs me to say that he is informed that the tents of your hospitals are left standing. He directs that every one of these tents and all the public property must be sent to Acquia Creek for shipment. The tents, etc., must be taken down if the Surgeons have to pack them on their own horses."—Vol. XXVII, Part III, page 101.

Halleck to Hooker, June 15, 1863, to prevent destruction of public property at Acquia Creek, "such as took place when Burnside withdrew from there last year."—Vol. XXVII, Part I, page 42.

Dispatch from Hancock to Butterfield, June 14, 1863, 8 P. M.: "Lee with Longstreet and Ewell with about 70,000 men about Culpeper yesterday. Hill at Hamilton's Crossing with between 20,000 and 30,000 men and 60 pieces of artillery."—Vol. XXVII, Part III, page 104.

Halleck to Hooker, June 15, 1863, 2 P. M.: "Your army is entirely free to operate as you desire against Lee's army so long as you keep his main army from Washington."—Vol. XXVII, Part I, page 42.

Hooker telegraphs the President, June 14, 1863, Dumfries, 8.30 P. M., advising of movement 80,000 Lee's forces from Culpeper along Sperryville Road toward Winchester.—Vol. XXVII, Part I, page 39.

The President to Hooker, June 15, 1863, 9.15 P. M.: "The enemy holds Winchester and Martinsburg and are crossing Potomac at Williamsport."—Vol. XXVII, Part III, page 43.

Lincoln advises that telegraphic communication is cut off.—Vol. XXVII, Part I, page 40.

Hdqrs. A. P., June 15, 1863. From Butterfield, Chief of Staff, to General Hancock, enclosing extract from orders for march to-morrow. Vol. XXVII, Part III, pages 117, 118.

June 16, 1863, 7.30 P. M.—Hooker to Halleck, General in Chief. "In compliance with your direction I shall march to the relief of Harper's Ferry."—Vol. XXVII, Part III, page 46.

Hooker to the President, June 16, 1863, 9.40 P. M.: "My orders are out to march at three o'clock to-morrow morning. It will likely be one of vigor and power."—Vol. XXVII, Part III, page 47.

Dispatch Lincoln to Hooker, June 16, 1863, 10 P. M., defining relations of Hooker to General in Chief.—Vol. XXVII, Part III, page 47.

Halleck to Hooker, June 16, 1863, 10.15 P. M., with instructions for distribution of forces for relief of Harper's Ferry.—Vol. XXVII, Part III, page 47.

Hdqrs. A. P., June 16, 1863, 6 P. M.: "Generals Reynolds and Howard (Centreville), Slocum (Fairfax C. H.), Meade (Manassas): The Major-General commanding directs that you have your command ready to march at 3 A. M. to-morrow. Send an officer here at 8 P. M. for your orders. Acknowledge. Butterfield, Chief of Staff."—Vol. XXVII, Part III, page 149.

Circular. Hdqrs. A. P., June 16, 1863. Extract: "The personal baggage of officers will be reduced to the smallest limit fixed by existing orders and regulations, etc. By command of General Hooker." Vol. XXVII, Part III, pages 150, 151.

Hdqrs. A. P., Fairfax Station, June 16, 1863. Circular defining order of march, 12th Corps, 1st Corps, 11th Corps, 5th Corps, 3d Corps, 2d Corps R. A., morning of 17th. By command of Major-General Hooker.—Vol. XXVII, Part III, pages 151, 152.

Dispatches between Secretary War, Hooker and Halleck, June 17, 1863, regretting the unreliable information and wild rumors concerning the advance of Lee's forces, and invasion of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Maryland, and the impossibility of directing course of operations against the enemy.—Vol. XXVII, Part I, pages 48-50.

Hdqrs. A. P., June 17, 1863, 8.20 P. M. Butterfield to General Ingalls, Chief Q. M., U. S. A.: "Try and hunt up somebody from Pennsylvania who knows something, and has a cool enough head to

judge what is the actual state of affairs with regard to the enemy. Cavalry enough is reported to have appeared to fill up the whole of Pennsylvania and leave no room for the inhabitants. Since we were not allowed to cross and whip A. P. Hill while Longstreet and Ewell were moving off through Culpeper and Sperryville, we have lost the opportunity of doing a thing which we knew to a certainty we could accomplish."—Vol. XXVII, Part III, pages 174, 175.

Hooker to Halleck, Fairfax Station, June 17, 1863: "As soon as the intentions of the enemy are known to me I shall be able to advance with rapidity."—Vol. XXVII, Part I, page 48.

Butterfield to General Stahel, Fairfax Station, June 17, 1863: "We have to-night a corps at Drainesville; one at Guilford Station; one on Goose Creek, near Trappe Rock; one at Gum Springs; one at Centreville; one at Songster's Station; one at Fairfax Station; cavalry at Aldie."—Vol. XXVII, Part III, page 176.

General Hooker to Halleck, June 17, 1863, 2 P. M.: "Advice of the abandonment of Harper's Ferry renders forced marches unnecessary to relieve it."—Vol. XXVII, Part I, page 49.

Halleck to Hooker, June 17, 1863, 2.10 P. M.: "I regret equally with you that reports from north side of the Potomac are so unreliable and contradictory, but they are given to you as received. . . . So far we have had only the wild rumors of panic stricken people."—Vol. XXVII, Part I, page 49.

June 18, 1863, dispatches pass between Hooker and Halleck. Hooker requests the promotion of Brigadier-General Pleasanton for his "gallant conduct at Chancellorsville," and his attack and surprise of Stuart's force on the Rappahannock, June 9, 1863. Advised by Halleck that he has control of Schenck's and Heintzelman's forces that are within the sphere of operations.—Vol. XXVII, Part I, page 51.

June 18, 1863, Hdqrs. A. P. General Hooker in regard to Agent Associated Press in regard to publishing letters, giving information as to position of the several A. C.—Vol. XXVII, Part III, page 192.

Hdqrs. A. P., June 18, 1863. Butterfield to Commanding Officer Fifth Corps. Extract: "Catch and kill any guerrillas, then try them. Will be a good method of treating them."—Vol. XXVII, Part III, page 194.

Hooker to the President, Camp, June 21, 1863, 5 P. M.: "Pleasanton's Cavalry and two brigades of Meade's Infantry were directed to attack Stuart's Cavalry this morning. The fight commenced about seven o'clock and for several hours raged with great violence."—Vol. XXVII, Part I, page 54.

Headquarters A. P., June 22, 1863, 9.30 A. M. The President: My latest advices from General Pleasanton dated 4.30 P. M., the 21st. At that time he had driven the rebel cavalry through Upperville, capturing some of his artillery and still pursuing. Appearances favorable. Joseph Hooker, Major-General.—Vol. XXVII, Part I, page 54.

Hooker to Halleck, June 20, 1863, 5.30 P. M.: "I have moved Second Corps to Thoroughfare Gap."—Vol. XXVII, Part I, page 53.

June 22, 1863, Halleck to Hooker: "Orders placing all that part of the Eighth Corps and of the Middle Department East of Cumberland under your immediate command. . . . The President directs me to ask you if that arrangement would be agreeable."—Vol. XXVII, Part I, pages 54, 55.

Hooker to Halleck, June 23, 1863, 4.30 P. M.: "In reply, I have to state, yes, provided the same authority is continued to me that I now have, which is to give orders direct to the troops in the departments of Generals Schenck and Heintzelman."—Vol. XXVII, Part I, page 55.

Hooker to Halleck, June 24, 1863. Extract: "I cannot learn the strength of Heintzelman's and Schenck's commands, nor where stationed, hence I send my Chief-of-Staff, Butterfield, to Washington and Baltimore to ascertain, and also to start out a column of about 15,000 men on the National road as far as Frederick City."—Vol. XXVII, Part I, page 56.

Headquarters A. P. June 27, 1863, Pooleville, Md. Report in part of Major-General Butterfield, complying with Hooker's instructions, June 24: "I called immediately upon Major-General Halleck and stated the purposes of my visit. Halleck replied that no troops could be spared from the defences of Washington. Receiving no assurance from Halleck, I called upon His Excellency, the President. The President stated to me that I had heard Halleck's views, that it would be impossible to get any more troops from Washington. I was unable to find General Heintzelman or any of his staff at his headquarters, therefore could get from him no report of the forces in and about the defences of Washington. I then proceeded immediately to Baltimore, and laid my orders before Major-General Schenck, who freely accorded to me authority to take from his command whatever troops could be used for the purpose of my instructions. I took all the available troops, about 2,500 strong, put them on the road in accordance with my instructions, leaving a small garrison for the city of Baltimore, consisting chiefly of N. Y. militia, and in accordance with your instructions returned to headquarters."—Vol. XXVII, Part III, pages 357, 358.

Dispatches between Hooker and Halleck, June 26, 1863.—Vol. XXVII, Part I, page 58.

Dispatches from the President to Hooker, with replies, June 27, 1863.—Vol. XXVII, Part I, page 58.

Hooker to Halleck. Pooleville, June 27, 1863: "My whole force of enlisted men for duty will not exceed 105,000."—Vol. XXVII, Part I, page 59.

Butterfield to General in Chief and War Department, June 27, 1863: "Copies of all dispatches should be sent to Frederick and

Harper's Ferry up to 11 A. M. and after that to Frederick."—Vol. XXVII, Part I, page 59.

Halleck to Hooker, June 27, 1863, 10.30 A. M.: "Maryland Heights have always been regarded as an important point to be held by us, and much expense and labor incurred in fortifying them. I cannot approve their abandonment except in case of absolute necessity."—Vol. XXVI, Part I, page 59.

Sandy Hook, June 27, 1863, 2.55 P. M. Hooker to Halleck: "I find 10,000 men at Harper's Ferry in condition to take the field. Here they are of no earthly account. They cannot defend a ford of the river, and as far as Harper's Ferry is concerned there is nothing of it. As for the fortifications, the work of the troops, they remain when the troops are withdrawn. No enemy will ever take possession of them for them. This is my opinion. All of the public property could have been secured to-night, and the troops marched to where they could have been of some service. Now they are but a bait for the rebels, should they return. I beg that this may be presented to the Secretary of War and his Excellency the President."—Vol. XXVII, Part I, page 60.

Hooker to Halleck, Sandy Hook, June 27, 1863, 1 P. M.: "My original instructions require me to cover Harper's Ferry and Washington. I have now imposed upon me, in addition, an enemy in my front, of more than my number. I beg to be understood, respectfully but firmly, that I am unable to comply with this condition with the means at my disposal, and earnestly request that I may at once be relieved from the position I occupy. Joseph Hooker, Major-General."—Vol. XXVII, Part I, page 60.

Halleck to Hooker, Washington, June 27, 1863, 8 P. M.: "Your application to be relieved from your present command is received. As you were appointed to this command by the President I have no power to relieve you. Your dispatch has been duly rererred for Executive action." H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief.—Vol. XXVII, Part I, page 60.

G. O. No. 194. War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, June 27, 1863: "By direction of the President, Major-General Joseph Hooker is relieved from command of the Army of the Potomac, and Major-General George G. Meade is appointed to the command of that army, and of the troops temporarily assigned to duty with it." By order of the Secretary of War. E. D. Townsend, Ass't Adjutant-General.—Vol. XXVII, Part III, page 369.

Public Resolution of Thanks, No. 9, to General Hooker and officers and soldiers of the A. P., February 1, 1864.—Vol. XXVII, Part III, page 857.

G. O. No. 41. War Department, Adjutant-Generals Office, Washington, February 1, 1864: "Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S. A. in Congress assembled: That the gratitude of the American people and the thanks of their representa-

tives in Congress, are due and are hereby tendered to Major-General Joseph Hooker and the officers and soldiers of the A. P. for the skill, energy and endurance which first covered Washington and Baltimore from the meditated blow of the advancing and powerful army of rebels led by General Robert E. Lee, and to Major-General George G. Meade, Major-General Oliver O. Howard and the officers and soldiers of that army, for the skill and heroic valor which at Gettysburg repulsed, defeated and drove back, broken and dispirited, beyond the Rappahannock, the veteran Army of the Rebellion." Approved January 28, 1864. By order of the Secretary of War. E. D. Townsend, Ass't Adjutant-General.—Vol. XXVII, Part III, page 857.

**TRANSFER OF ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CORPS, ARMY OF POTOMAC TO THE ARMY CUMBERLAND, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER, 1863.**

Special Order, War Department, September 24, 1863, assigning Hooker to command of them.—Series I, Vol. XXIX, Part I, page 151.

Secretary of War, Stanton, notifies Assistant Secretary (Dana) of arrangements to send 15,000 men under Hooker to Nashville, September 24, 1863.—Vol. XXIX, Part I, page 150.

Hooker authorized by order of President to assume military powers: "War Department, Washington City, Sept. 24, 1863. Ordered, by the President of the United States: That Major-General Hooker be, and he is hereby authorized, to take military possession of all railroads, with their cars, locomotives, plants and equipments, that may be necessary for the execution of the military operation committed to his charge; and all officers, agents and employees of said roads are directed to render their aid and assistance therein, and to respect and obey his commands, pursuant to the Act of Congress in such case made and provided. (Signed,) Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War."—Vol. XXIX, Part I, page 151.

Correspondence between Halleck, Williams and Hooker relative to concentration and transportation of Eleventh and Twelfth Corps.—Vol. XXIX, Part I, pages 155-169.

Letter of Slocum to President Lincoln, pertaining to Hooker.—Vol. XXIX, Part I, page 156.

Instructions from Butterfield, September 26, 1863, about Eleventh Corps.—Vol. XXIX, Part I, page 160.

Letter of Butterfield, Chief of Staff, September 27, 1863, to Slocum, commanding Twelfth Corps.—Vol. XXIX, Part I, page 164.

War Department to Schurz, showing Hooker's authority.—Vol. XXIX, Part I, page 172.

Correspondence between Hooker and Rosecrans, from Cincinnati to Chattanooga, Headquarters Department Cumberland.—Vol. XXIX, Part I, page 176.

Rosecrans to Colonel Innes: "Strain every nerve to send through Hooker's Corps."—Vol. XXIX, Part I, page 177.

Garfield, Rosecrans' Chief of Staff, to Hooker, "Come on with all dispatch to Stevenson and assume command there," September 30, 1863.—Vol. XXIX, Part I, page 180.

Letter of Rosecrans to Hooker, September 30, 1863.—Vol. XXIX, Part I, page 179.

Letter Schurz to Stanton, Secretary of War, forwarded through Hooker, October 1, 1863.—Vol. XXIX, Part I, page 182.

Letter of Stanton, Secretary of War, October 2, 1863, complimenting Hooker upon his "very satisfactory movement."—Vol. XXIX, Part I, page 184.

Dispatch of Butterfield, Chief of Staff, to Howard, relative to troops of Twelfth Corps, Nashville, October 2, 1863.—Vol. XXIX, Part I, page 184.

(Completes Vol. XXIX.)

#### CHICKAMAUGA CAMPAIGN.

Hooker instructs Butterfield to take command of Twelfth Corps, October 6, 1863.—Vol. XXX, Part II, page 714.

Hooker to Garfield, Chief of Staff: "I have dispatched General Butterfield to assume command of all troops in that vicinity, where he will remain until our communications are restored. With the means at his disposal and great energy of character, I apprehend no great delay in opening our communications."—Vol. XXX, Part IV, page 184.

Headquarters Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, Stevenson, Ala., October 13, 1863. In transmitting report of Major-General Butterfield, in command of Twelfth Corps, General Hooker highly commends conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Hunton, commanding First Michigan Engineers, as well as his command. He adds, "the prompt and able manner in which General Butterfield discharged the duties assigned him have been highly satisfactory to me."—Vol. XXX, Part II, pages 712-713.

The report of Butterfield to Hooker, October 13, 1863, compliments in highest terms Captain R. H. Hall, Tenth U. S. Infantry, and Captain H. W. Perkins, *aides*, "who were indefatigable in discharging their duties, which literally, as in your order, permitted no one to rest until communication was restored."—Vol. XXX, Part II, pages 713-719.

Hooker in dispatches to President Lincoln: "I should rejoice to have the Twelfth Corps put in Butterfield's hands."—Vol. XXX, Part IV, page 322.

Major-General George H. Thomas, commanding Department Cumberland, in report to Thomas, Adjutant-General U. S. A., comments upon report of rebel General Wheeler, captured by a scouting party from Hooker's command.—Vol. XXX, Part II, page 665.

W. W. Lowe, Colonel Fifth Iowa Cavalry, reports movement on Shelbyville, under orders from General Butterfield.—Vol. XXX, Part II, page 689.

Colonel John Coburn, commanding Third Brigade, First Division Reserve Corps, reports to General Butterfield.—Vol. XXX, Part II, page 700.

Dispatches to Major-General Butterfield from Colonel Robert Galbraith, commanding Cavalry, relative to capture of prisoners, artillery, etc.—Vol. XXX, Part II, pages 718-719.

Reports of Captain H. Hall, Tenth U. S. Infantry, and First Lieutenant Frank D. Baldwin, Nineteenth Michigan Infantry, to General Butterfield.—Vol. XXX, Part II, pages 719-721.

Report Brigadier-General Thomas H. Ruger, U. S. A., October 9, 1863, to Major-General Butterfield.—Vol. XXX, Part II, page 722.

Hooker to Butterfield on success of movement of Twelfth Army Corps: "You deserve for your promptitude, energy and management a much higher reward than I can give." October 9, 1863.—Vol. XXX, Part IV, page 224.

(Completes Vol. XXX, Part II.)

Chattanooga, December 13, 1863. Grant to Halleck: "Does order defining limits of Department of Ohio take Ohio, Indiana and Illinois out of this military division? If not, would suggest General Hooker to command a district composed of these States."—Vol. XXXI, Part III, page 397.

Dispatch from Major-General Thomas to Halleck, Washington, wishing to know if any objection exists to assigning Hooker to command of Fourteenth Army Corps.—Vol. XXXI, Part III, page 377.

Chattanooga, November 15, 1863. Grant to Halleck: "Hooker will attack Lookout and carry it if possible."—Vol. XXXI, Part III, page 154.

Butterfield, Chief of Staff, to Howard, informing him that Sherman's troops have right of way.—Vol. XXXI, Part III, page 223.

Hooker to Stanton, Secretary of War, commends Brigadier-General Geary for battle of Wauhatchie, and requests his promotion to Major-General.—Vol. XXXI, Part III, page 328.

Reynolds, General Thomas' Chief of Staff, to General Hooker, November 24, 1863, 9.30 P. M.: "The General commanding (Thomas), congratulates you most heartily upon your glorious success to-day." Vol. XXXI, Part II, page 112.

Hooker's report, Lookout Mountain, to General Thomas: "Major-General Butterfield, always useful in council, was interesting and devoted in the field."—Vol. XXXI, Part II, page 325.

Hooker to Chase, Secretary of the Treasury: "I mention Butterfield for reason that I know of no officer who could accomplish so much in so short a time. His *forte* is dispatch and completeness of organization. He will accomplish more in one day than most men in ten."—Vol. XXXI, Part II, page 344.

From report of Grant: "Hooker had a severe battle with the enemy, driving them back to New Hope Church."—Vol. XXXVIII, Part I, page 22.



From General Howard's report, July 27, 1863 : "General Hooker, with a column of brigades, very handsomely drove the enemy before him, and seized the important heights."—Vol. XXXVIII, Part I, page 191.

Extract from Grant's report, Chattanooga campaign, December 23, 1863 : "Hooker carried out the part assigned to him that day, November 24, 1863, to most sanguine expectation. On morning of 25th Hooker took possession of the mountain top with a small force, and with remainder of his command swept across Chattanooga Creek. From Rossville he ascended Missionary Ridge, and mounted northward towards centre of the now shortened line."—Vol. XXXI, Part II, page 84.

Dana to Stanton, Secretary of War, November 24, 1863, 7.30 P. M. : "Hooker gained foothold on the point of Lookout Mountain, but his possession was hotly disputed until after dark."—Vol. XXXI, Part II, page 67.

Extract : "The column under General Hooker deserves great credit for its brilliant success."—Vol XXXI, Part I, page 68.

From report of Hooker : "In conclusion I must express my grateful acknowledgement to Major-General Butterfield, Chief of Staff, for the valuable assistance he rendered on the field."—Vol. XXXI, Part I, page 92.









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